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What makes Hero? Not birth, nor fame,
Indictable speechmakers and the loud acclaim
Of ghosted avarice, cops tossed up in air,
The pens of journalist with flourish fair,
Bells pealed, stars, ribbons, and a titular name,
These, though his rightful tribute, he can spare:
His rightful tribute, not his end or aim,
His true reward; for never yet did these
Refresh the soldier on the heart at ease.
What makes a hero? An heroic mind
Expressed in action, in endurance proved;
And if there be pre-eminence of right,
Derived through pain well suffered to the height
Of rarest heroic, 'tis to bear unmoved,
Not toil, not risk, not rage of sea or wind,
Not the brute fury of barbarians blind,
But worse—ingratitude and poisonous darts
Launched by the country he had served and loved;
This with a free unclouded spirit pure,
This in the strength of silence to endure,
Still, only to noble deeds imparts
Beyond the gaude and trappings of renown:
This is the hero's complement and crown;
This missed, one struggle had been wanting still,
One glorious triumph of the heroic will,
One self-approval in his heart of hearts.

HOW SHE LOST HIM.

"I do believe that Aunt Hannah will get married before me after all," said Janet Bellon, laughing roguishly.

She stood leaning over the stone wall, a bower of silver-green clematis making a wreath above her golden head, the tall pod showers and snowy daisies nodding at her feet—and herself a fit emblem of blooming spring and freshness.

"Nonsense," said Guy Martin, a young Adonis.

"But it's true," said Janet, "she has actually got a beau. What do you think of Professor Keith?"

"What, the man who gives singing lessons, and who lives at the tavern?"

"Himself and no other."

"Music has charms to soothe the savage breast!" quoted Guy Martin. "And you and I are to dance at her wedding, I suppose, Janet?"

"If we get an invitation," said Janet, demurely. "But I happen to be in disgrace with her just now."

"For what?"

"For laughing at the Professor."

"Oh, never mind," said Guy. "It's easy to make peace again."

"Just compare him to Beethoven or Mozart, or any other of those immortal geniuses—offer to embroider him a necktie, and tell her you know of a new pattern for a wedding-dress, and, my word for it, all will be right again."

"Aunt Hannah under the influence of the tender passion! Aunt Hannah with a beau! What is this world coming to?"

"And in the meantime," said Janet, with a sigh, "I must go back to ironing, or I shall get a lecture a yard long."

"And I must devote my energies exclusively to work," said Guy Martin. "If I could only turn up a pot of gold, little Jenny."

"'I'd save my money and buy me a farm,
And you should be my wife.'"

"What nonsense!" said Janet.

"What good sense!" laughingly retorted her lover.

And so they parted.

Hannah Bemis was getting dinner when her niece returned to the house.

She was a short, stout lady, seriously near forty, with a row of curls like miniature beer barrels, on both sides of her face, a bulbous nose—which, however, sadly belied the characteristics of its owner, as Hannah was strictly temperate in all things except scolding—and small black eyes.

Certainly not a beauty, and yet not disagreeable to look upon.

But when Miss Bellon came in, Hannah Bemis was wrathful in the highest degree.

"That's just like you, Net Bellon," cried she, in a voice shrilly raised. "Gone half the morning, and nothing done! and my two silver spoons gone that belonged to my mother before she was married—spoons as I wouldn't ha' took a pound a piece for 'em!"

"Why, aunt, I haven't taken your silver spoons!"

"I never said you had," snarled the maiden lady. "It is that plaguey organ grinder in shirt sleeves, twisting out his tunes afore the back door, and looking for all the world as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. And I just went to put a handful of salt for him, as he said he preferred it to all the strong drinks as ever was hogshed—and such an honest face as you couldn't suspect, not if you tried—and I never to miss 'em till I went to the tray just now, and found only the britannia ones left! Ah, me! what a world this is!"

"But, aunt, I don't understand," [illegible] the organ grinder steal away your mother's spoons?"

"What else have I been telling you all this time?" retorted Miss Bemis. "Really, one would think you wasn't gifted with ordinary understanding. Do start about your ironing, and get something done. And if you see another organ grinder coming this way, set the dog on him."

"And that big organ grinder does not necessarily thieves."

"Don't argue with me, miss," sternly commanded Hannah, "but do as you are bid. Alas, that such an ennobling science as music should have such unworthy votaries."

She's thinking of the professor," thought Janet, with mischievously twinkling eyes, as she pressed the [illegible]

Hannah dressed herself in her best black silk that afternoon, with a lavender ribbon at her throat; and the curls touched up with a trifle extra of pomatum to give them something of the gloss of youth.

Cosmetics in their various shapes Miss Bemis totally abjured—but there was no harm, as she argued with herself, in a little innocent starch sprinkled over the wrinkles of her brow; and she viewed herself, her toilet completed, with commendable pride.

"Nobody would take me to be a day over eight and thirty," said Hannah to herself.

And then she sat down to her knitting, just inside the front window, where [illegible] honeysuckles grew.

"Are you expecting any one in particular, aunt?" asked Janet, with great gravity.

"Dear me, no. Who should I expect?"

"Oh, I don't know. I thought it likely the professor"—

Hannah giggled convulsively.

"As if Professor Keith hadn't plenty of important matters to occupy his time, without running here every other day!"

But the long June evening ebbed away, and the [illegible] came not—and at 10 o'clock Hannah retired to her room, in the lowest possible spirits.

"It's a lovely moonlight night," she said to herself, as she stood behind the window curtain, sentimentally viewing the radiant landscape. "Just the very night for a promenade by the church elms—or a romantic interview in the lane. Ah, me!"

And Hannah went to bed more disappointed than she would have been willing to confess to herself.

She was half way through the mazes of her first delicious dream, when a sound, faint and unusual, interrupted her—the sound of music.

Hannah Bemis scrambled to her feet, wide awake, in a second.

"It's that mean, miserable, thieving, organ-grinder again," muttered she, between her set teeth. "Thinks I hadn't found him out about the spoons; but he's missed his mark this time. I'll teach him."

And smash went a whole pitcher of cold water down upon the musician, under the lilac bushes, not incorrectly aimed, as was testified by the smothered exclamation below.

"I hit ya, did I?" chuckled Hannah. "I'm glad of it. Served ye right; clear out of here, you miserable creetur. Never let me see you again, or I'll loose old Growler and send for the constable.

"Yes, that's right, show me a clean pair of heels.

"Don't leave your old music box behind.

"Ha! ha! ha!"

And, with a chuckle, Hannah retreated, closing the window with a slam.

"I've settled him, I think," she said to herself.

Early the next morning Janet went out into the garden to gather some fresh lettuce for a breakfast salad, while Hannah boiled the coffee; but presently she returned breathless.

"Oh! aunty, you never told me you had a serenade last night."

"A sere—which, child? I don't know what you're talking about."

"Look!" and Janet held up a battered and broken guitar.

"It's Professor Keith's; found it under the lilacs."

"Professor Keith's!"

Hannah's lower jaw dropped; she sat staring like in a disagreeable dream.

"I am so sorry I slept so soundly," said Janet. "I should have enjoyed the music."

Hannah sank into the chair.

"I've done it now," she groaned, hysterically.

"Done what, aunty?"

"I threw a pitcher of water on him, and I called him all the names you ever heard of. I supposed, of course, it was the man who stole my silver spoons. Oh, dear! oh, dear!" And Hannah began to cry, while Janet burst into a peal of irresistible laughter.

"Don't fret about it, aunty dear," she consoled her relative at last. "If he loves you truly, he won't mind a little cold water. He'll know there was some misunderstanding."

But the difference was, that Professor Keith did not love Miss Bemis truly, for he left the town the same day, and never again made his appearance.

For love is a tender plant and easily chilled, and the pitcher of cold water had settled the question. And Janet was married first.

[illegible]—A stranger who lately crossed from Canada to Ogdensburg asked his hack driver as to the population and form of government of Ogdensburg. On being informed that it was an incorporated city whose chief executive officer was a mayor, he inquired: "And does the mayor wear the insignia of office?" "Insignia! What's that?" asked the astonished hackman. "Why, does he wear a badge, or anything to show he's mayor?" explained the doctor. "Oh, Bless you, no!" responded the other. "He's perfectly harmless, and goes about loose."

A Sunday-school teacher remarked: "You must recollect that all I am telling you happened one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four years ago." "Law, mam, how the time do slip away," was little Sallie's comment.

A True Philanthropist.

Among the first settlers of Oxford county, Maine, was David McWayne. He bought a large tract of land on the broad, beautiful eminence in Waterford, still known as McWayne's Hill, and here he cleared and improved, and successfully cultivated, one of the best farms in the then District—(this was long before Maine was admitted as a State). He was an eccentric man, but a true friend to the unfortunate; and when David McWayne died the poor men of that section lost their chief stay.

On a certain occasion the corn crop failed almost entirely in that county. It was McWayne's custom to keep a year's supply of corn on hand in advance; and then again, on his elevated land the late [illegible] as they [illegible] in neighbors of lower-lying farms. And so it came to pass that in this winter of scarcity David McWayne had enough, and to spare. Some people over in the adjoining town of Norway, hearing that he had plenty of breadstuff, and knowing his liberality, drove over for the purpose of purchasing. They asked him if he had corn to spare.

"Yes, sir," said he, "I have corn to spare."

They wanted twenty bushels.

"Have you the money to pay for it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," answered the spokesman of the party. "We should not have come without money."

"Then, gentlemen," said McWayne, with calm decision, "I cannot let you have the corn. If you have money you can send to Portland for it. I am surrounded by poor people who have no money and no corn. I must supply them, and let them pay me in work. They would suffer else."

And through that long, hard winter David McWayne adhered to his resolution. No man who had the money to pay for it could buy his corn, but to the poor and penniless he emptied his garners, allowing them to work for him in return at their own convenience.

Cruelty to Animals.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Among the unpleasant facts observed by Sir William Baker in his wanderings on the shores of the White Nile was one similar to that recorded by the African traveler Bruce, who declared to an unbelieving public that the Abyssinians cut beefsteaks from living cattle. He found that if is the practice in a certain district to remove the humps of the native buffaloes while the animals are alive, and that, the meat thus obtained being much valued, this horrible operation is repeated several times during the lives of the miserable creatures. This is disgusting enough, and the people guilty of such methods of increasing the meat supply are, no doubt, steeped in cruelty and bloodshed; but a traveler from Uruguay might, had he been in Glasgow the other day, have turned the tables on white cities and pointed to as ugly a sight in Christian and civilized England. Here a charge was lately proven against an engineer of having cruelly tortured a dog by putting it into a pot over the fire, filled or partly filled with boiling water, and allowing the animal to remain there howling and barking until the hair, skin and flesh were about to separate from its bones, when it died. It was also stated by witnesses that they found the defendant standing looking at the poor brute struggling in the pot, and asking it to give an account of itself now. We could wish in the case of this trial that the venue had been changed to Africa, where, if the law had taken cognizance of the offence at all, its majesty would have been vindicated with a hippopotamus whip instead of a fine of twenty-one shillings or fourteen days, imprisonment.

How He Did It.

A young married woman in Worcester dreamed twice that she would die at midnight on the first anniversary of her wedding day, and so strongly was she impressed with the visions that she actually made preparations for her funeral, and even gave a sum of money to a friend to purchase mourning. Her husband, becoming alarmed at her condition, consulted a medical friend, stating all the facts of the case. The astute doctor, after a minute's cogitation, discovered a way out of the difficulty. Telling the husband to keep the patient amused as much as possible till late in the day, he went down to the house in the afternoon and administered a harmless narcotic which kept the lady asleep till the dreaded moment had passed. She is now in good health, and joins with her friends in laughing at her superstitious fears.

For Smokers.

Christian at Work gives Dr. Talmage's views upon smokers and smoking: Now to one thing or the other. If you believe smoking is right, say so, and make the room blue with the indulgence. Tell us how it exhilirates the feeling, and resists sociability, that God made the weed and that every creature is good. Round off your periods of rapsody as best you may, and then lay down your cigar or pipe and say your evening prayers. But if you believe with us that it is a very great evil, shattering the nerves, befouling the breath, wasting money that might be devoted to better objects, turning one car of every rail-train into a more filthy place than a first-class pigsty, then plainly declare your repugnance.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

A Most Important Matter for Astronomers—Great Expectations.

No person now living has ever, before the late event, beheld a transit of Venus. The last one occurred in 1769, when, as Professor Newcomb says, "Napoleon and Wellington were sleeping in the arms of their nurses, all unconscious of the parts they were to play in the world's history; Washington, a loyal subject of King George, lived quietly on his Virginia plantation; and American independence was a dream of a few enthusiasts." The transits occur in pairs, each transit being separated from that nearest it in time by an interval of eight years, while more than a century elapses between one pair and another. Thus, the transit nearest in time to that of 1769 took place in 1761, eight years earlier; and the present transit will be succeeded by another eight years hence, in 1882. The next pair will occur in the years 2004 and 2012.

The object of the observations made by no fewer than seventy-five parties of astronomers, and at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, was to ascertain the distance of the earth from the sun, which is not yet accurately known. Our knowledge of the scale upon which the whole solar system is constructed depends upon the correct measurement of this distance, which may be regarded as a vast astronomical standard of linear measure. The principle involved in measuring it by means of the transit of Venus is quite simple, although its practical application in actually working out the problem is extremely complicated. It is applied every day in the ordinary operations of surveying, where the distance of a remote and inaccessible object is to be ascertained. The surveyor measures a base line of convenient length on which to construct an imaginary triangle with the specified object at its apex. By observing the direction of the object from each end of this base line he finds the two base angles of the triangle, the length of one side of which he already knows, it being the base line itself. With these known elements of a triangle the length of the two remaining sides—in this case the distance of the object from each end of the base line—can readily be calculated.

We shall not follow this principle in its modified application to celestial measurements. It is obvious, however, that the apparent path of Venus across the solar disk as seen from the southern hemisphere will be nearer the upper edge of the sun and shorter, than the apparent path of the planet as traced by an observer in the northern hemisphere; as, when a horizontal rod intervenes midway between a person sitting in a room and the face of the clock on the mantel, the rod will intercept his view of a part of the dial, say between the figures one and eleven, while, if he rises to his feet, it will apparently be lowered and seen to connect the figures nine and three. Of course, the upper apparent path of the planet will be traversed in less time than the lower. The determination of the distance between such apparent paths observed from different stations is the distinctive feature of the method devised by the eminent English astronomer Halley for the observation of the transit of 1831, and since called by his name. When known, it affords the requisite basis for computing the distance of the sun. Delisle's method, on the other hand, deals solely with time as an element in the transit, and involves simply a record of the absolute time of the planet's contact with the sun's edge, as seen from two different places on the earth's surface, at one of which this contact happens as early as possible, while it occurs as late as possible at the other. The difference in time thus noted will furnish a measure of the sun's distance. The utility of these methods as applied to the present transit has been a subject of animated controversy in England, the names of Mr. Richard A. Proctor and Sir George Airy, the astronomer royal, being especially prominent in the dispute.

The importance of the transit of Venus as a means of accurately determining the sun's distance, once esteemed transcendent, has been lessened to some extent by the success of other methods which have been contrived within the past hundred years. In reference to the prevalence of the opinion that it still affords the best means of measurement, Prof. George Forbes says: "So far as our present knowledge goes, we are hardly justified in such a statement until the observations that shall be made in the present year." The results of the transit of 1769 appeared to establish 95,- millions of miles as the sun's distance, but within the past twelve years this has been reduced to a probable mean of not more than 92,700,000, by new calculations of the observations then made, as well as by other methods to which we have referred. Of these methods, employed for the same purpose, seven are enumerated by Mr. Proctor, and five by Prof. Newcomb, who reasons from them to the conclusion that we may say with moral certainty that the distance of the sun is 92,000,000 of miles and some fraction of another million, "and if we should guess that fraction to be 400,000, we should probably be within 200,000 miles of the truth."

Up to the time of the great German astronomer Kepler, the transit of Venus had never been heard of. He predicted that which occurred in 1631—the year after his death—but nobody observed it. Indeed, it was not visible in Europe. In this age, when it is assumed that science and religion have so little in common, it is more than ever worthy of note that the first person who ever witnessed the phenomenon was an English clergyman. His name was Jeremiah Horrox, and he was but 18 years old on Sunday, December 4, 1639, when he detected the planet upon the surface of the sun, where his own calculations had led him to look for it, as no one else had predicted its appearance there. He died at the age of 23, and his memory has not received the honor from astronomers of which his scientific attainments rendered it worthy.

The approach of the late transit, however, drew attention to this neglect, and a memorial tablet is to be erected in recognition of his worth and works, to be placed in Westminster Abbey. The transit of 1761 was predicted by Halley, and although expeditions were sent to favorable parts of the globe by the leading European nations, the results were not very satisfactory. That which took place eight years afterward was observed throughout the world, from 74 stations, of which 50 were in Europe and three in the North American colonies.

In Very Close Quarters.

Two Cleveland railway officials were on business lent, and occupying the directors' car. One of the gentlemen was accompanied by his niece. After whiling away the evening, each retired to a stateroom, the uncle not feeling very well, and being in low spirits. In the night the young lady, wakeful, perhaps in solicitude for her uncle, heard from the adjoining stateroom, in which the other gentleman had retired, a muffled, indistinct voice, groaning out: "Let me out, or I shall die!" Supposing it an average case of nightmare, the young lady composed herself as well as possible, but soon again came a repetition: "Let me out, I am dying." Alarmed, she flew to her uncle's stateroom, or berth, and awakened him, and he proceeded to the stateroom whence the words had proceeded, and found his brother director and friend in the most profound and gentle of slumbers. But he awakened him, when the startled sleeper, aroused, begged to know what was the matter. "Why, something is the matter with you." "Not at all," replied the disturbed director, rubbing his eyes to assure himself that he was awake. "But you are sick, or something's the matter," "Not at all; I'm all right, but the matter's with you." And so he got up, and, taking his low-spirited friend by the arm, was seeking aid to restrain him from jumping off the cars, or through the window, or "someting," when the young lady came up and told what she had heard.

This demanded an investigation, and lifting the mattress there was found beneath a man nearly dead. He just breathed and that's all, and, with the remnant of breath he had called for succor, but when found he was speechless. The man was left at the next station, soon reached, and the train hurried on.

Reviewing the situation, it was remembered that when the porter showed the director to his room the bed of the berth seemed raised in the middle, and the director, who will weigh full two hundred, jumped up and down on it a number of times until it became flat, and then went to his innocent slumber with this more than half dead thief in the bottom of the berth.

One Way to Do It.

A Newport correspondent of the Providence *Journal* asserts that the authorities of a town in Rhode Island lately wished to relieve the town of the support of two orphan children, and did it in this way: They held a meeting at a private residence, the children being present, and one, a boy, was told to go into an adjoining room, where he would find a man asleep, in a certain pocket of whose clothing was a five-cent piece, and he was to bring it to the committee. The boy obeyed the order. The girl was sent to another room where was a woman sleeping, and from her pocket a piece of money, or scrip, was to be taken. She also obeyed the instructions given her, and the children were afterward arrested upon a charge of petty larceny, were tried, and found guilty, and were sentenced to the State Reform School during their minority.

WILLIAM PENN'S HEIRS.—Charles Bradlaugh writes to a New York paper as follows: I see there is a subscription being made for a statue to William Penn. William Penn's heirs have for more than seventy years relieved and still receive from England a pension of $20,000 a year as reward for the efforts of the Penn family in their unsuccessful endeavors to prevent America achieving independence. Perhaps the present recipients of the pension would contribute a few dollars if applied to.

IT IS GOING.—A Chicago paper asks this conundrum: "Is Lake Michigan gradually receding from our shore, and will the next century deprive us of our watery way?" It goes on to answer its question by showing that the accumulation of alluvial deposits on the lake front has thrown it far beyond the line known to the first settlers. As this process is steadily going on, the chances that Chicago will, some time or other, become an inland city, are gravely considered.

THE NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

A Sad and Touching Picture of Devastation and Despair.

General Brisbin, who was sent to Nebraska to investigate the reported sufferings by the grasshopper plague, says:

These people who are suffering so terribly now are the new settlers on the western boundary of the State. They have none of them been here more than two years. Many have been but one. The first year or two they can only grow a poor description of corn and potatoes. It is not until the third year, when the sods rot, that they can get wheat. Of course the corn and potatoes feed them until the wheat comes. Besides, in some cases, they have a pig or get a little game, and so they struggle on up to the wheat crop time. This year the grasshoppers arrived, ate up all the corn and potatoes, leaving the people without anything. There was no chance for them to move or get away from it. They had no place to go to nor anything to go with. I went over the entire section of country, and the scenes I witnessed would take a stout heart to bear. It was not like a man in a town of village, with his wife and children starving, who can ask assistance from a neighbor or take his rags to a pawnshop. They had no neighbors, no pawnshops, and but very few rags. Occasionally I met a man with a horse or pair of oxen, but that only made the case worse, for they were too valuable to destroy, and food was wanting for them as well as the children." Almost the first cabin I entered when I commenced my inspection I found a gray-haired woman and her daughter, a young lady, at dinner, and all in the world those poor creatures had was a watermelon cut in two and some little pieces of black bread. There was only one pint of flour in the house, and not a mouthful of meat, potatoes, sugar, coffee, or anything else. At Arrapahoe, as I went on, a little town in Furness county, I called at the house of a Mr. Harvey, and talked with a young girl whose mother I heard was very badly off. She said: "Mother is a widow and has four children. Father has been dead ten years. My mother lives on a homestead of 160 acres near Arrapahoe. We put in ten or eleven acres of corn, but the grasshoppers eat it all up. We had a few potatoes—a bushel or two perhaps. We live in a dug-out. Mother washes when she can get work to do. She gets seventy-five cents a week for washing. She is sickly. She needs shoes. She has now no work. We are very poor."

Then the poor girl broke down under the load of poverty and pain, and I could get nothing more out of her. She was modest, gentle and sensitive, and seemed to feel deeply the unfortunate position in which her family was placed. Mr. Harvey informed Mr. Schneider that the mother of this young girl was in delicate health, and that there was literally nothing in the house. Mr. Alber said he thought this woman had no bed or furniture, and he doubted if they had food. While at Arrapahoe the keeper of a little store told me a story of want. He said, "The other day, as I was eating my dinner in the room behind the store, where my wife and I live, a little girl came into the store, and my wife invited her to come in and be seated until I had done, when I would wait on her. I noticed the child looked wistfully at the table, and, as I passed out, saw the tears were rolling down her cheeks. I asked her what was the matter, but she would not tell me. I told my wife to find out what ailed the child and went out, closing the door behind me. The little girl then confessed to my wife that she was hungry and said she had not tasted food for forty-eight hours, and that her mother and little sister were at home in the same condition. We gave her dinner and sent some food to her mother." I visited the family of the little girl just mentioned, and this is the story the mother told me: "I have two children," she said, "both girls, the eldest aged five years and the youngest two years. My husband is a laborer, but finds it hard to get work now. He came here with some money, bought a lot, and commenced to build a house and a mill. The house is unfinished. I live in the school house, which a director has kindly allowed me to occupy until after my confinement. I have about fifty pounds of flour on hand and one-quarter of a pound of tea. We have no stock of fowls of any kind. My children have no stockings or shoes. I have had about $50 to live on since April last. I have one decent dress—a calico. We raised no crops; the grasshoppers eat up everything. I have no one to take care of me when I am sick. I wish I had some red flannel for the children. I have picked up some old scraps and rags and made clothing for my baby. I have less than ever before, but can get along if we only have enough to eat."

By the roadside I saw a cabin, and around the door a group of half-naked children. I stopped to see who lived there, and a poor woman told me: "I have four children, aged seven, six and three years, and a baby seven months old. My husband has gone to Iowa to see if he can get help for us from friends there. The grasshoppers ate up all we had. I have forty pounds of flour and ten cents' worth of tea, but nothing else. We have no stock. The children have had no meat. I have no coffee or sugar. I nurse my baby. My milk is drying up. Mr. McCoy got me the flour on credit, and said he would pay for it himself if I could not. I do not know where I can get any more when that is out. None of the children have shoes or underclothing. They have one dress apiece. I have a pair of old shoes, but no stockings or underclothing. My baby boy has no stockings, shoes or underclothing, and but one old calico wrapper. I am in want. My cabin is very open and cold at night. My name is Mrs. Martha Duncan." At another place an old farmer said to me: "The grasshoppers have destroyed all my crops, and I have a family of eight children, my wife, mother and myself. I had out twelve acres of corn, rye and potatoes. We have 180 pounds of flour sent to us by Mr. Paddock. None of the children have shoes. My wife has no shoes and hardly any clothing. My daughter Estella has gone to Lincoln to hunt work. She is nineteen years old. She is a good girl, and we did not like to see her go, but what can we poor people do to help ourselves? I wish some kind lady in your acquaintance would look after my daughter. If I thought I could get seed in the spring to plant another crop I would face it through this winter. I have an excellent piece of land." A lady of rare intelligence, living in a little cabin, said to me: "We have been but here two years, and came from Champlain county, Illinois. We live on a soldier's claim. My husband was a soldier in the Second Illinois cavalry for four years, and served under General Ord. We have a good farm, and feel like sticking to it. Of course, after being on it so long we dislike to go. We have no money in the world except ten cents that I have. All our crops were destroyed, both last year and this year, and we have now literally nothing. No horses, hogs, cattle or sheep. I am baking my last loaf of bread to-day, and I wondered where I would get flour to make any more. I was thinking about it all day and had faith to believe that some good Samaritan would come along and bring me flour. I did not despair, for God will not let us starve.

Our women are nearly out of shoes, undergarments and dresses. I have had but one new calico dress in a year. I was educated at the Normal school in Illinois, and taught six years before I was married, and two years since. These are hard times that have fallen upon us. It is unpleasant to accept charity, but the truth is, we are in great need, and many more families are just as badly off as my own." I went into another cabin by the road, and found a little girl, scarcely ten years old, keeping her brothers and sisters. In reply to inquiries I put her she said: "My mother and father are out laying for a neighbor. There are five children of us. I am the oldest. We have a little flour in the barrel. Father had a pig, but he killed it, and we ate it all up long ago. Father says, 'When the flour is out we will starve,' but mother says, 'God will take care of us.' Our neighbor, Mrs. Winters, is as badly off as ourselves, and Mr. Foster is worse off. We have no shoes or stockings. We have one dress apiece. Mother has no shoes. Father and mother are out working to get $6 to pay Mr. Austin. We owe him that much, and father says it must be paid. We have no sugar, tea or coffee, nor anything to eat but flour, and we are thankful for that." So far as lay in my power I relieved the wants of the families I visited, and then hastened back to Omaha to lay the condition of these poor people before the authorities and the country. Omaha rallied at once and sent relief.

Items of Interest.

Running up stairs is the most damaging sort of exercise, excepting running up bills.

"The queen of your heart" may excuse your absence on some holidays, but at Christmas she expects your presents.

If a man has plenty of money but no child, he cannot be reckoned rich; if a man has children but no money, he cannot be considered poor.

Chicago will (if it isn't altogether burnt up in the meantime), celebrate the centenniversary of its incorporation as a city sixty-two years from the 4th of next March.

To avoid mortifying her lover's family, who are very poor, a Montreal heiress was married the other day in a plain Swiss muslin costing $20, while her underclothing was valued at $2,000.

Men in New York who get drunk in a saloon, and then break all the glassware in the place, cannot be made to pay the damages. The seller of the liquor is, under the present law, liable for all the injury done by the drinker.

"Now then," said a physician, cheerily, to a patient, "you have got along far enough to indulge in a little animal food, and"—— "No you don't, doctor," interrupted the patient; "I've suffered enough on your gruel and slops, and I'd starve sooner than begin on hay and oats."

A Western editor says: When the turkey was brought in and laid on our table, we said, "Thank you," but thought much more; and sundry bright-eyed, tow-headed little children went wild with delight over the prospect of turkey for Christmas dinner.

Dolly Jones, a negress forty years of age, in Florida, got desperately in love with a young white man, a carpenter, and realizing the fact that he might never be anything to her, she burned her property into ashes ($7,200), left it to him by will, and then went and drowned herself.

The M'Kean Miner.

R. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1874.

[From Harpers Weekly.]

State Toast.

The rejoicing Democrats of Philadelphia recently celebrated the results of the election with a banquet and toasts and speeches. And as we elsewhere remark that there is natural curiosity to know what the Democrats think of the situation, it is instructive to observe what they said upon this happy occasion. The first three or four toasts are the only important declarations.

"1. The Democratic Party—Its aims and efforts are for the welfare of the whole people; its antagonists are class and special privileges, for the benefit of the few; while the corruptions, usurpations, and abuses of the radical party are without parallel since the government was declared to derive all its just powers from the consent of the governed."

The party which is thus declared to be that which aims at the welfare of the whole people is that which was controlled for a generation by one of the imperious oligarchies in history, and which was solely directed to the perpetuity of a policy which destroyed the common natural, and human rights of a seventh part of the whole people. The toast says that the antagonists of the party are class and special privileges. If there was ever a distinct class in the country, it was the slave-holders; if there were ever special privileges, they were those of slavery; and the Democratic party was the mere tool of both. The toast further alludes to government resting upon the consent of the governed. If to-day in half of the Union the government does derive its just powers from the consent of the governed, it is only because the Democratic party was not strong enough to prevent it.

"2. The Federal Constitution—A grant by sovereign States to form a more perfect union of the grantors."

This is the modern form of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '99, which have been always more or less plainly asserted by the Democratic party, and which furnished the constitutional pretext for secession. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the people of thirty-seven States. Twenty-four of them were made States by the national government, and were certainly not sovereign when they were admitted to the Union. Did they become so by admission? If the States are politically sovereign, they are accountable to no other power. They may act at their discretion, make treaties, compacts, confederations, and unions, and withdraw from them at their pleasure. Is that true of any State in this Union? Is it not precisely the doctrine that was destroyed by the war? In his commentaries on the Constitution Judge Story says that "antecedent to the Declaration of Independence none of the colonies were or pretended to be sovereign States." No one, not even a Pennsylvania Democrat, will deny that the Union is a sovereign power, and Madison, in a letter to Edmund Randolph just before the meeting of the Convention of 1787, which formed the Union, says:

"I hold it for a fundamental point that an individual independence of the States is utterly irreconcilable with the idea of an aggregate sovereignty."

In the Convention itself he said:

"The States never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty. These were always vested in Congress. Their voting as States in Congress [of the Confederation] is no evidence of sovereignty. The State of Maryland voted by counties. Did this make the counties sovereign? The States at present are only great corporations, having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the general Confederation."

When Democrats now speak of sovereign States they do not only repeat their old secession dogma, but they condemn the great result of the war, that the States are not sovereign.

"3. The Federal Government—The agent of the people of the States, supreme only within the constitutional limitations on its authority."

Here is another secession dogma. The national authority is not the agent of the States, nor of the people of the States, in the sense intended. The National Constitution, which was adopted by the people of every State as much as their own State Constitutions, does not recognize the States as sovereigns, does not even mention them by name, and instead of providing an agency, establishes "the government of the United States." This Constitution even the members of the Legislature of "sovereign States" are sworn to support. "Now it is a common thing under all governments," says Edward Everett, "for an agent to be bound by oath to be faithful to his sovereign; but I never heard before of sovereigns being bound by oath to be faithful to their agency."

These toasts show that the Democrats of to-day are the Democrats of 1850 and 1860. Here are the same loose political assertions, which so far as they can be made precise are false, and are just those which, by consent iteration for many years, prepared the people of the Southern States for secession, and so confused the Northern mind that when Buchanan, prompted by Black, maundered that the Union was in mortal peril, but had no right to help itself, it really seemed to doubt for a moment if it were not so. Has this nation undergone the trials of the last fifteen years merely to reach the conclusion that the States are sovereign, that the government is their agency, and that the party of slavery aimed at the welfare of the whole people?

The Unemployed.

We presume that never before in the history of the country has there been a greater amount of unemployed labor than at this time. We have the same story from every part of the Union, but of course it is more noticeable in the great cities. In New York there are over 30,000 unemployed, exclusive of several thousand strikers. Printing is a business not ordinarily much affected by panics, but in that city there are now over 2,000 idle printers. The unemployed in Philadelphia are set down at even a larger number than those of New York, the manufacturing industries of that city being specially affected. But the worst situation appears to be in the Schuylkill coal region, where according to estimates made at the close of last week, there are 80,000 unemployed men, mainly in the mines, furnaces and mills. This along the line of the Reading Railroad, and in the operations conducted by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is but another name for the railroad combination. Along the line of the Reading road and its branches are 200 mines, which consume in their ordinary operations the labor of 40,000 men. Recently 180 of the mines suddenly closed, and 32,000 persons were thrown out of work. On the line of the railway just named there are 103 anthracite and charcoal blast furnaces, in addition to 58 anthracite blast furnaces, which receive their supplies of lime stone and coal directly from the Philadelphia and Reading road. Just one half of these furnaces are now out of blast, the unexpected crisis throwing idle upon the verge of winter 48,000 laborers. Of the seventy-five collieries on the line of road sixty-five have ceased operation, which renders the prospect of the miner still more deplorable. In addition there are many private collieries in this region that have been closed. And it is from these mines and factories that this immense army of 80,000 unemployed men in the Schuylkill region comes to which we have referred.

GREAT COAL VEIN DISCOVERED.—The Pottsville Miner's *Journal* says the Reading Company at the depth of 1,500 feet have struck the Seven Foot vein, which is the upper member of the mammoth, and found to be thirteen and one-half feet thick, and of excellent coal. Underneath this vein there are seven feet of slate three and one half feet of good coal, four feet of slate, two feet of good coal, sixteen feet of slate containing iron ore balls and six feet of carbonaceous iron ore, or black band. Then comes the mammoth vein twenty-one feet thick, next one and one-half feet of partition slate, and under this it is thought there is a nine foot vein of coal. Below this it is believed comes the solid rock. The *Journal* is fairly gleeful over this great discovery which makes Pottsville "the great mining city of the future."

"Mr Potter" has been heard from. The latest reports from Tennessee are to the effect that Andy Johnson is confident of his election, by the Democracy of that State, to the United States Senate. We hope it may be true. If he gets into the Senate he will "smoke out" the close-mouthed Democracy, and defy their policy of suppression.

Peter Cooper on the Financial Question.

The venerable Peter Cooper, of New York, has published a letter on the financial situation, in which, after discussing our present evils and their origin, he passes to speak of the remedy. Under this head he has the following wise and timely remarks:—

There is nothing that will revive the fallen prosperity of our country and enable people to pay their city, town and national debts but a wisely and well-arranged revenue tariff. It is the only means that will enable us to pay the nation's debts. This was made clear by events that took place in our own country between the year 1824 and the year 1842, when our tariff, which had just paid off our old national debt, was then repealed. By this repeal our mills were stopped, as they now are; our furnaces closed; lands fell to half price; the Sheriff was at work; States repudiated their debts; the United States was unable to borrow money at home, or abroad, and bankrupt laws were passed by Congress. The tariff system was again tried in 1842, and in less than five years the production of our country in iron alone rose from 2,000 to 8,000 tons; prosperity became universal, and the public revenue greater than ever. In 1846 the free trade policy was again tried by repealing the tariff, and, notwithstanding the enormous amount of gold found in California, money was as high as ever; iron came in and gold went out. In 1857 the culmination was reached, and a crisis of ruin came on, when the Treasury was nearly bankrupt. In three years immigration fell below the number that arrived twenty-eight years before. The results of the two systems will be clearly seen by following the tariffs of 1810, 1828 and 1861, when labor was well paid, money plenty, and emigration great. We cannot too carefully contrast the prosperity that has uniformly followed the tariff policy of our country, in comparison with the frightful consequences of an approach to free trade, as they appeared in 1817, 1834 and 1857, when labor was ill paid, money scarce, immigration declining, and bankrupts were numbered by thousands.

Pacific Mail.

There are few general readers who fully understand the object of the quarrel in the affairs of this celebrated company concerning which so much is said in the daily papers. It may not be out of place to present a brief statement of the real difficulty, as given by the Hartford *Post*. As one of the few great and promising shipping companies in this country, every patriotic American hopes to see it prosper; but it is evident that its affairs have been badly mismanged, and that there is very great danger that the concern may pass out of existence.

There are two branches of the current discussion; one relates to the connection of Pacific Mail with the Government, as the contractor for carrying mails at a large subsidy; the other relates to the management of the company's business and stock operations on Wall street.

Formerly the company received half a million a year for mail service; but Congress agreed to increase this subsidy to a million in consideration of increased service to be performed at a certain time. It was to meet these conditions, and with this increased revenue in prospect, that the company undertook the production of a new fleet of iron ships, some of which have already been put afloat and greatly admired by all who have seen them. The payment of the increased compensation was suspended because the new ships were not ready to go into service in time, and there is a question whether the company has complied with the agreement in a way to entitle it to the money in future. But the point now engaging the attention of Congress is whether money was corruptly used at Washington to secure the enlargement of the subsidy. The investigation has, no doubt, grown out of the contests among the New York stock gamblers. That is no reason why it should not be made, and made as thoroughly as possible, to the end that the exact truth may be brought to light.

We would like our readers of all parties to note the fact that during the year ending November 30, 1874, the State debt was reduced $1,250,195. The total State debt is now but $24,500,807, and the Sinking fund holds securities amounting to nearly $11,000,000, which are pledged to its redemption, so that the real debt is only $13,500,998. The steady and rapid reduction of this debt under Governor Hartranft's administration is the strongest possible testimony to the honesty, ability and fidelity with which the affairs of the Commonwealth have been administered under his fostering care.

JERRY BLACK'S candidacy for the vacant Senatorship has produced that sort of plain and truthful criticism which some men might not desire written upon their tombs. Among the latest to add their mite to the very general thrashing he is receiving, is the Washington *Sentinel*, a Democratic journal of the strictest sect. It says that the residents of the District of Columbia look with fear upon his rumored prospects; that their corrupt city ring paid ten thousand dollars to him, in conjunction with Caleb Cushing, for an opinion confirming the legality of sewer bonds, which even a Radical Congress denounced as illegal and refused to pay.

THE Democratic members do not take much interest in the Pacific Mail or other lobbying investigations, because a full proportion of their own tribe are always found among the guilty. But the agony that Sunset Cox and salary-grabbing Fernando will experience if they cannot find an out-and-out Republican defalcation pretty soon to "go before the country on" will harrow the stoniest heart.—Buffalo *Express*.

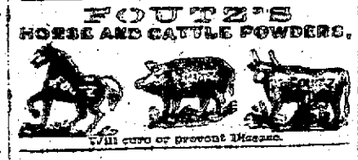
MANY of the Democratic newspapers of this State are becoming very much disgusted at the manner in which the campaign for the Senatorship is conducted. They call it a "dirty squabble," "disgraceful," and other names fall as pretty. All those verdant country editors, who imagine that it is to their efforts alone the revolution is due, are feeling the first pangs of neglect, and many of them have been most incontinently snubbed.

A VERY authenticated report, founded upon what is regarded in church circles in London as authority, advances Arch-Bishop Manning to the Pontificate upon the death of Pius IX, and says that he will shortly be nominated by the Vatican Consistory.

HON. C. E. CURTIS has served notice upon Dr. Egbert that he will contest his seat in Congress. The notice contains seventy-three counts, which, if sustained, will set aside about 600 votes in the district.

AN attempt was made in Congress the other day to revive the franking privilege. Mr. Randall and Mr. Kelley—both rampant "reformers"—were in favor of it.

FOUTS'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.



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An Independent Physician,
TREATS ALL FORMS OF
CHRONIC DISEASE,
AND RECEIVES
Letters from all parts of the Civilized World.
AT HIS USUAL WAY OF
Conducting a Medical Practice
HE IS TREATING
Numerous Patients in Europe, the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, and in every State of the Union.
ADVICE GIVEN BY MAIL FREE OF CHARGE.

No unfounded medicines or deleterious drugs used. For during the past twenty years he has successfully treated over one 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

All females of no delicacy are required to answer an extended list of plain questions, which will be furnished by mail free, or at the office. A complete system of registering patients adopted on examination. Charges never exorbitant, except by the proprietors of the establishment. For free consultation send for list of questions.

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Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE,
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AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Foote is the author of "Medical Common Sense," a book that reached a circulation of over 250,000 copies; also, of "Plain Home Talk," more recently published, which has sold to the extent of 70,000 copies; also, of "Science in Story," which is now being published in series, containing stories of all excepting the dishonorable sort (which it is not of price), will be sent free on application to either Dr. Foote, at the Health Reform Institute, whose office is 129 East 28th Street, New York, or to any of his agents—build such sent women—wanted to sell the foregoing works, to whom a liberal price will be allowed. The beginnings of small fortunes have been made in selling Dr. Foote's popular works. "Plain Home Talk" is particularly adapted to adults, and "Science in Story" is just the thing for the young. Send for circulars and terms for canvassing. The former contains a multitude of questions which ladies and gentlemen ask a delicacy about asking of their physicians. There is nothing to prevent us all from either of the foregoing works. "Science in Story" can only be had of agents or of the Publishers. PLAIN HOME TALK is published in both the English and German languages. Once more,

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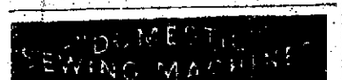
Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P.O. Box 4586

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.



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Devoted to Fashion, Literature and Art. A thoroughly reliable, refined and tasteful Reformer, concerning matters of Fashion in all its departments; as a mirror of choice and entertaining literature, handsome illustrations, art criticisms, etc., etc., and a Journal specially adapted to the wants of the home circle. Terms, $1.50 per year. Specimen copies free.

One Dollar given Away to every subscriber in the celebrated "Domestic" Paper Fashions at reduction. Canvassers wanted everywhere. A liberal

"Domestic" Monthly,
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OFFICE OF THE McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R. CO.
Smethport, Pa. Dec. 22, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Smethport, Penn'a, on Tuesday, February 23, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of increasing the indebtedness of the company, and voting in favor of or against such a proposition.

By order of the Board of Directors:
Jno. F. McPherson,
22-3-03 Secretary.

and

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!

THE undersigned are prepared to supply Butchers or Stockholders with Beef Cattle, Hides, Calves or Sheep, in quantities to suit and at reasonable prices.

Address or call upon
Eastabrook & Bowman,
Smethport, Pa.
12-9-4f

Hotel for Sale.
THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. BARNETT,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

R. L. PAGE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
OLEAN, N. Y.
2nd Door south of the Olean House.
Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style,

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.
Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

P. BECKER & CO.
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Nails, Etc., Etc.
468 and 470 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

C. A. PAYNE
Would inform the people of Smethport and vicinity that he has opened a
Photograph Gallery
in Chamberlain's building, on Church st.
PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES
and pictures of all kinds executed in the best style.
Particular attention paid to
ENLARGING PICTURES.
Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. O. Smith & Co's
EXCELSIOR!
FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Domestic & Foreign
Dress Goods
cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our
Stock of Shawls
includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of
Bugle and Beaded Fringes,
Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of
Hamburg Edgings,
and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.
Great Bargains
in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine
Shoes for Ladies
and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.
Wall and Window
paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.
All the above
Bought for Cash,
and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.
Come soon or send your orders.
R. O. Smith & Co.
Olean, Sept. 24, 1874.

NEW YEARS BELLS.

Ring, bells, ring, with your mellow din,
Bring the old year and usher the new year in!
Like the voices of birds from the old gray spire,
Let your silvery sounds rise higher and higher;
Floating abroad o'er the hillside bare
In billows of sound on the tremulous air,
Let it rise and fall with the joyful gale:
Toll over city and wood the tale;
Say that to-night the old year dies!
And the watchers look to the eastern skies,
For the beautiful babe that talks afar
Of the welcome rise of the new year's star!

Bring the old year out, with its sighs and tears,
Its withering heart-aches and threatening fears!
Away with its memories of doubt and wrongs
Its cold denials and its carryings strong,
All its pantering lures to the following years,
All its pitiful shams and cold pretenses,
We will heap them together and bind them fast
To the old man's head as he totters past.
The lie that he brought he may take again;
Keep we the joys, let him bury the pain!
Ring soft, oh bells, as he goes to rest
Far in the shadow of the darkening west!

Ring, bells, ring, with a merry din!
The old year has gone with its care and sin!
Smiling and fair, at the eastern gates,
Clad in flashing light, the new year waits!
Welcome him in with the rosy hand,
Who waits the wave of his beckoning hand:
Hope, with her wreaths of earnest spring flowers—
Joy, for the Summer's glowing hours,
Plenty and peace for the fruitful fall,
And here for all seasons—best of all.
Ring merrily, bells! —over the blushing skies
Sees the beautiful star of the new year rise!

—From *The Ladies for December.*

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1876.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one years subscription, if not more and will please act as conscience dictates.

Court.

A small attendance.

Last Monday was the shortest day.

There will be no service at the M. E. church next Sunday.

The Smethport School will close to-morrow until after the Holidays.

Hon. S. Sartwell has been seriously ill for the last few days, but is now better.

There will be no paper issued from this office next week. Reason—"Great minds need rest."

Tuesday was "Forefathers Day"—the anniversary of the landing of the bottle-crowned Pilgrims.

The business place in town is at Gumbery's clothing store. The reason is he sells at bottom prices and—advertises.

The meeting of the McKean County Teachers Association which was to be held at Eldred on Monday, the 24th inst., has been indefinitely postponed.

The new Commissioner, J. Warren Stark, has been breaking himself into the harness this week by acting in the place of O. D. Coleman, who was absent.

The lines are hard and this has been a dull Court-week for business, therefore we the more heartily thank those of our subscribers who have taken this time to pay up.

Diphtheria is very prevalent in this section, but as we have more than ordinary good physicians we have heard of no case resulting fatally, as is the case in neighboring counties.

A new postoffice has been established in this county. It is called Wrights, with A. C. Wright as postmaster. We also observe that C. P. Jones is appointed postmaster at Kinzua.

Gen. Kane was in town this week. We very much regret our absence from our office at the time of his call upon us. The visits of the General at the MINER Office are always welcome ones.

The first of a series of lectures by Rev. J. L. Bainbridge before the students of the Academy, will be delivered at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, 1876. Subject, "Evolution." Admission 25 cents. Students free.

Owing to the illness of the Commissioners Clerk, John R. Chadwick, M. H. Hurd has been filling his place this week. There are few who can acceptably fill John R.'s shoes to that position, but Herb. can come as near to it as any one we know of.

Butchers and dealers in stock would do well to call upon or address Messrs. Easterbrook & Horner, of this place, for their supplies. They make a business of buying and shipping western stock to this market. They are experienced and judicious buyers.

We do not believe that A. J. Hughes wrote that ridiculous, mutilated and disjointed tirade upon President Grant's Message that appeared on the editorial page of his last week's paper. Hughes is too honest and sensible to deliberately write such stuff, or we are mistaken in the man.

A knotty question among political circles at Harrisburg is, Who is the Member elect from McKean county, Hon. J. C. Backus or Hon. R. D. Hamilton? Just now the majority seem to incline to Hamlin, but John will show 'em when he gets down there who is the voting member, you bet.

Haynes, indicted for the murder of the old man Groves, in Potter county, the last week found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. The case of Mrs. Groves, who was probably the most guilty party, was put over for the reason that she was not in condition to appear for trial.

A correspondent of the Elk Democrat writes from Kane that Davis & Jones have bought the charcoal interest of R. H. Hoffman, and are making extensive arrangements to carry on the business in a business-like manner. They have built a shed with a capacity for storing several thousand bushels.

We have in our mind a gentleman who several weeks ago requested us to stop his paper and send a bill, and he would promptly pay it. We did so, and, of course, he has not paid it yet and probably does not intend to. This man lives in Ceres, and the first two letters of his name are—well we'll give him a little longer time before we publish him.

Proposals are called for by the Postmaster General for carrying the mail from Smethport to Kane and back, three times a week, from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878. Leave Smethport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m., arriving at Kane at 3 p. m., and leaving Kane same days and hour, and arriving at Smethport same hour. Eight hundred dollars bond required with each bid.

—Notwithstanding the note correcting our first account of the accidental shooting affair at the residence of Mr. Lawrence Boyer, on Bingham Hill, we are yet inclined to believe, from very direct information since received that our first report was not very far from the truth after all. If there is any sympathy to be expended, we are of the opinion that it should be in favor of the victim of the accident, one of whom (a laboring man with a family dependant on him for support) will be confined to the house for weeks, if not suffer the loss of a leg.

The impudent egotism of the editor of the Emporium INDEPENDENT leads him to advise his best friends if they differ with him in opinion. Simply because neighbor Hughes, of the RECORDER dared to express an opinion regarding the choice of U. S. Senator, without consulting his majesty of the INDEPENDENT, he is rebuked in the following style:

"He (Hughes) is a young man of rare abilities and extraordinary cheek, and should be remain in the State until he became a VOTER, there is no telling how much good he may accomplish."

Never mind, Hughes, when you know the "critter" as well as the rest of us do, you won't allow his blarney to trouble you in the least.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Frank King has been notified to prepare himself for the duties of Station Agent at this place, for the McKean & Buffalo Railroad Company. In common with other citizens of this place and vicinity who are acquainted with Frank's merits and qualifications, we consider it a most commendable appointment in every respect, one that is pleasing to the community and will prove advantageous to the company. There is no better book keeper and accountant in the State, and the company would look in vain to find an employee who will prove more faithful to their interests as Station Agent. We congratulate the company upon securing his services, and Frank upon securing a "position" which we hope will be both permanent and profitable.

BALL AT KANE.—A grand ball is announced to take place at the Thomson House, Kane, Pa., on the evening of January 1st, 1877. Tickets including refreshments, $2.50. Floor Managers—C. A. Pinckney, J. D. Brooks, J. Donnelly. Committee of arrangements—O. H. Funk, D. V. Crossmire, W. T. Collar. The music will be furnished by the Reserve String Band.

CATHOLIC SERVICES, CHRISTMAS DAY.—Rev. Father Flood will celebrate Mass in Ashton at 8 A. M., in Bradford at 8 A. M., and High Mass in Smethport at 11 A. M. Confessions will be heard all day Wednesday (the 24th) and Thursday until noon at Smethport; in Alton Tuesday from 2 P. M. till 10 o'clock at night, and before Mass in Bradford Christmas morning. There will be a sermon on the subject of the day in each place, and in Smethport Vespers and Benediction of the M. H. Sacrament immediately after Mass.

FIRE IN KANE.—We regret to hear of a disastrous fire in Kane one day last week, which came near destroying the whole town. Three cottages, two of which were owned by Gen. Kane, were totally consumed, the females barely escaping with their lives. The bravery and presence of mind of a conductor on the P. & E. Road, who was stopping over there, saved the remainder of the village.

The Olean Times finally concluded to give an account of the fragment of barbarism indulged in by some of the rowdys of Olean, in burning and feathering an unfortunate and helpless stranger. It was a lame attempt to excuse the affair. We hear that the gentleman who was so hospitably treated by the gentlemen (?) of Olean has instituted a suit against the county, laying his damages at $53,000.

POSTAGE PAID.—Hereafter we will pay all the postage there is to be paid on this paper. On the 1st of January the new postal law goes into operation, by one of the provisions of which the publisher has to prepay postage on all papers sent out of the county in which they are published. On papers sent to subscribers within the county no postage is charged. Some of our exchanges have already remarked that they cannot send papers on trust to persons out of their own counties, and pay their postage for them beside, and have announced that they will strike from their books the names of all foreign subscribers who have not paid in advance. The conclusion is sensible, but we will continue to send the MINER as yet to all subscribers at the present rates. We have faith to believe that we have few "dead beats" on our list, and we know pretty well who they are and what is your opinion of them. Practical people never hesitate cutting off of the names of subscribers. We admire that the man who takes and reads a paper after the postage is paid for him, and then shakes out of paying for it is about as mean a contemptible thing as the Lord or Mr. Webster ever permitted to live, and would be very sorry to know that our subscription book was complimented with his name. If we find by experience that we have any such, it will be no great attempt to publish their names, with appropriate comments, for the benefit of a gullible and unsuspecting public.

Look at This!

Our readers will find it well worth their time to look over the following list of some of the numberless articles for the Holidays that can be found at M. L. Armstrong's:

Amethyst rings.
Bracelets, Butter dishes, Bouquet holders.
Castors, Cream-cups, Coral jewelry, Sil. Cups, Cuff buttons, Clocks.
Elgin watches.
Fruit dishes, silver Forks.
Garnet jewelry, plain and chased Gold rings.
Napkin-rings, Nut-picks.
Onyx-stone rings.
Toys of every variety, style and price.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court met Monday afternoon, Judge Williams and Associate Judges Ward and Brownell upon the bench, and the usual array of legal talent eager for the fray. Owing to limited time and space we can only notice the more important criminal cases this week.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Edward Crow was called Tuesday morning. Crow was brought into court under the escort of the Sheriff. He was neatly attired, and had little of the appearance and demeanor of a man guilty of murder, on the contrary, he gave every evidence of good spirits and good living. Several of his friends took the opportunity to greet him cordially. He had strong array of counsel, consisting of W. A. Williams, A. G. Olmsted and Chas. A. Dalson. J. C. Backus, assistant District Attorney Milligan on the part of the Commonwealth.—Judge Olmsted opened the case by a motion for *ttist* to quash the array of jurors on the ground of illegality in the drawing, from the fact that neither the Sheriff or the Jury Commissioners had affixed their respective seals to the wheel. The point was sustained by the evidence, and the rule made absolute by the Court, and the trial put over. Thus another heavy bill of costs is added to this case because of a lack of proper pains to live up to the law.

The case of the two horse-thieves was speedily disposed of. Both boys plead guilty, and through their counsel, C. Holtenbeck, Esq., prayed for the mercy of the Court. In consideration of the circumstances and their age, (one being 19 and the other 20) they were given the lightest penalty of the law. The youngest was sentenced to one year and five months in the Western Penitentiary, five dollars fine and costs of prosecution, and the older, one year and six months, with equal fine. The difference of one month was made that they might not both come out together.

OUR NEW DEPOT.—We were told the other day by a Director that the Railroad Company were to build a better depot at this place than any on the line of the B. N. Y. & Phila. road, and smiled incredulously thereat. But after being shown the plan of the building our incredulity vanished. It is indeed a handsome building, fine enough to grace any town—even Smethport. It is planned from the Austrian style of railroad architecture, says Engineer Gilroy, and is a correct view of it in reference our regard for Austrian taste in architectural design. We cannot give on paper a very adequate description of the outward appearance of the building. Its dimensions will be ample, being 70 by 25. The express room will be 20 by 8; the baggage room, 20 by 14; the gentlemen's waiting room 20 by 24; the ladies' waiting room, 20 by 16, with drawing room in the rear. The office will occupy a semi-circle between the ladies and gentlemen's rooms, with ticket windows opening into each room. The work on the building, inside and out will be of the best description, and we may rest assured that the people of Smethport will have no reason to feel ashamed of their depot. It is often the case in building new railroads that temporary shanties are erected to answer the purpose of depots, and that they eventually become permanent eyesores to the town. But thanks to the generosity of the railroad company, ours will prove an exception in that respect.

PORT ALLEGANY ITEMS.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Our Union Sunday School is to have a Christmas tree of course.

Our public schools are operating to the satisfaction of all concerned.

There is every prospect of a brisk year of business among us for 1877.

Levi Bishop has been quite ill, but is now convalescent.

Steve Sartwell of the Sartwell House is a Juryman, and has gone to court.

Notwithstanding the fall there Port Allegany has her days of lively trade.

Scarlet Fever still lingers among us much to the discomfiture of parents.

The chief justice, and the members of of the Bar have gone to Smethport.

Ell King is becoming a good druggist, and never forgets to be gentlemanly in his manners to customers.

Mr. Wright butchered four hogs last week that weighed 2,000 lbs. Alf. does not propose to starve.

Gallup's hardware store has been thoroughly replenished, and now presents an attractive appearance.

Sabbath School concert last evening. The public pronounced it a success, and responded liberally when the contribution box was passed.

A report has come to this place that the editor of the Kane Republican has become insolvent in the Bankrupt Court. We hardly believe that report.

It is reported that Messrs E. B. Dalley and A. N. Littlebridge will during the coming year erect residences of which the town may be proud.

The Centenary appropriate apply to the Court—the term for an amendment to their charter empowering them to hold twenty-five acres of land.

—$20—

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 12 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $100,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole issue.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00, but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $50,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c. &c.

Every Bond

purchased before January 4th, 1877, will participate in the

THIRD SERIES DRAWING

Held MONDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1877.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

20 Park ROW, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

Only $1.00 a Year!
Only $1.00 a Year!
INCLUDING PREMIUM.
INCLUDING PREMIUM.

Best of Stories.
Best of Stories.
FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.

Miscellaneous Reading.
Miscellaneous Reading.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.

Children's Corner.
Children's Corner.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.

Purchasing Department.
Purchasing Department.

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

You Want It!
Your Wife Wants It!
Your Children Want It!

OUR OWN FIRESIDE,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.
Eight large pages, with fine pictures.
It is now in its Fourth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for a sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which ANY ONE may make up a CLUB AND GET THE PAPER FOR OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO.

No. 39 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 15 subscribers.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Power.

The BEST & the CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, M. L. GUMP & CO., 170 William Street, New York.

Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

Send 3 cents for circular. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO., 170 William St. New York.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

M. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. E. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Superintendent P. & E. R. R. Co.

10 Rooms for Rent, Kane, Pa.

Passage attendance given to all professional calls.

S. W. Smith.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

F. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Particular attention given to collections.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.

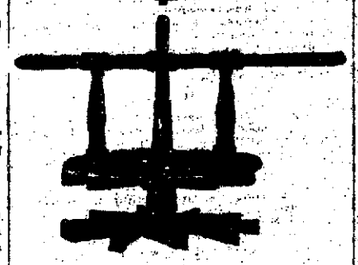
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

F. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Also pleading in dispute of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor,
" C. H. Sartwell,
" H. N. Powell,
" John Grigsby,
" John B. Taylor,
" D. L. Knapp,
" Wm. Mosbell,
Rev. C. P. Beckwith,
" John Stoddard,
" James Howard,
" Emma Gifford,
" Wm. Sherwood,
" Horace Vanalstine,
" H. F. Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
D. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1876.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ASHER B. JUDD.

Sept. 10, 1876.

Alfred Sturdivant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE,

He is prepared to do

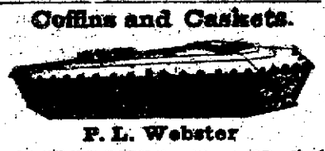
Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

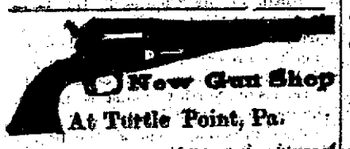
W. T. Collar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.



New Gun Shop

At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean county that he has opened a Gun smith Shop at Turtle Point, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. M. Medley.

Turtle Point, Pa. Nov. 10, '76-3m

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Ives is authorized to receive money for and also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of their Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the prothonotary's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 14, 1876. Robt. C. Sliphod
Agent of the Trustees.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a reliable Farm, situated on Vaughn Hill, in Bradford township, eight miles from the Borough of Bradford. Said farm contains 100 acres, with 60 improved. Good frame dwelling, 32 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, with L 16 by 24 feet, 2 stories high; large chestnut orchard, and the never failing spring of water.

For terms and other particulars, address
FRANK PERKINS,
Smethport, Pa.

11-6-3m

Executor's Sale.

WHEREAS LETTING TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Bailey, deceased, late of the township of Norwich have been granted to the subscriber, I will expose to public sale at the premises, on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 18, 1877,

at 10 o'clock P. M., the following property:

One hundred and fifty (150) acres, more or less, of which being improved, with dwelling house, barn, wagon-house and orchard thereon.

GIDEON COLWIN, Executor.

Dec. 2, 1876.—6t.

Petition.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION will be presented at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a law repealing the Commissioners of the Big Level State Road, long enough to collect present taxes, pay up indebtedness and settle up accounts.

For the Commissioners,
W. E. DAVIS.

Dec. 5, 1876.—4w

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 6. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PA.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

EATON & SPRAGUE

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

New Clothing Store

Has Opened in the

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Hats & Caps

and

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

COMPRISING

MUSLIN & WOOLEN SHIRTS, COLLARS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GUNSBERG, Proprietor. H. COHN, Manager.

INSURE! INSURE!

For Insurance in first class companies, apply to

HAMLIN & ROSE, SMETHPORT, PA.

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila., Ins. Co. of North America,

—AND—

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

A Defender of the Ladies.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* comes forward as the defender of the ladies against Senator Sharp's allegation that it is their extravagance that prevents the young men from marrying. It says:

That sort of stuff will do very well for a joke, but the fact is that the mass of women are not inclined to dress as richly as their husbands desire. It is only the foolish votaries of extreme fashion who have been educated by foolish fathers and mothers to believe that the chief end of women is to dress better than other women. The expression of the above sentiment by a man of the distinction of Carl Schurz is absolutely injurious to society. It impresses young men with false notions of woman—who, in no respect, excepting in the dispensation of home hospitality, equal men in extravagance. Let a man look about them carefully, and bear witness to our assertion that their wives and daughters do not, as a rule, yield to extravagant dispositions without urging by their husbands. Nearly all the jewelry and costly dresses displayed by women are purchased for them by admiring husbands or fathers without suggestion by their wives or daughters. Husbands who love their wives esteem it an indescribable luxury to surprise their wives or daughters with such gift, and there is certainly nothing more heartfelt or delightful than the grateful expression of surprise with which the unanticipated favor is received. It is pleasant to jest about the ladies, but when an eminent man like Mr. Schurz seriously announces that the extravagance of the sex is a bar to matrimony, it is time to protest against the libel. There is hardly a city in the Union where the extravagant female votaries of fashion can't be counted by a three-year-old smart.

Life-Saving Stations.

There have been in operation on the United States, during the past year, 82 stations, all located in three districts, designated as the Cape Cod district, Illinois Island and Long Island district, and the New Jersey district, which embrace the most dangerous portions of the Atlantic coast. The reports of the superintendents show that during the season of 1873-74 45 vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at $1,331,600, and having on board 1,130 persons, were driven upon these shores. In 29 instances the life-saving apparatus was called into requisition, and 203 persons were rescued by it. In the eight cases its use was not required, but assistance of some sort, in addition to saving property, was rendered in nearly all by the force of the service. Of the amount of property jeopardized, only $457,232 were lost, and the number of lives lost was but two. The number of days' shelter afforded shipwrecked persons at the stations was 194. The life-saving service has now been in operation under the present system three years on the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, and two years on the coast of Cape Cod. The statistics of disasters upon these coasts during this time are reported as follows: Number of wrecks, 102; number of lives imperiled, 1,287; number of lives saved, 1,004; number of lives lost, three; number of shipwrecked persons sheltered and succored at stations, 149; number of days' shelter afforded, 571; total value of property imperiled, $3,665,906; total value of property saved, $3,758,381; total value of property lost, $227,655.

The Western Vernacular.

As a Englishman, a fresh arrival, hired a man to carry him and his trunk to an up-town boarding-house, and, on reaching the place, handed the man $1, says the Denver News. After waiting a minute, and seeing the driver mount the seat to go, "Give me my change!" the Englishman cried. "Don't see it," said the driver. "Why, I just gave you four shillings, and that's too much in this town," said the Englishman. "Don't see any change," said the driver, and a further conversation ensued, which was interrupted by the Englishman when he met the boarding-house keeper: "Look a 'ere, what kind of a blarsted town is this, you know? I gave the bloody owner of a wagon four shillings, and when I asked him for some change he says he don't see it. I tell him he can't run it because he put it in his pocket, you know, and then he says it's all in my eye. I asked him again for my change, and he says: 'You're a bulk!' 'What's a bulk?' says I. 'Give me my change,' said I. 'O, give us a breeze,' said he. What did he want me to give him a breeze for? 'Give me my change,' I said again. 'I'll give you a punch on the bugle,' said he. What did he mean by a puster on the bugle, and what kind of a blarsted town is this, any how? Is it the correct thing on a stagger, you know." The Englishman will stagger—by heart.

Surgical Freezing.

The successful employment of an anæsthetic which prevents pain without destroying consciousness is a matter of interest and importance to medical people everywhere. Dr. E. W. Richardson, in the London *Lancet*, describes two operations of this kind, by him performed, for removal of cancerous tumors of the breast, both patients being ladies. A spray of common ether was directed upon the tumor until thoroughly chilled. The lighter fluid, a compound of ether with hydride of amyl, specific gravity 0.720, was then applied, until the flesh was frozen like a snowball. Instead of with a scalpel, the incisions and removal were effected by means of strong, sharp and curved scissors. The use of this instrument is considered essential. The operations were successful, the healing speedy, without discharge or trouble of any kind.

A GOOD IDEA.—It is stated as probable that one of the Paris theaters will adopt the rule of closing the doors as soon as the curtain rises and keep them rigorously closed while the curtain is up, so that late comers may not interfere with the comfort of all who are seated before.

Fashion Notes.

LITTLE GIRLS' BONNETS.

The loveliest hoods or cottage bonnets for little girls, says a fashion journal, are made of white embroidered muslin, trimmed with lace and dark brown ribbon bows. These cost $2. To make them warm enough for winter they are worn over a separate quilted silk lining, which costs $1. There is also charming bonnets, with soft crowns of Sicilienne, blue, rose, brown, or violet, and much plaiting and ruches of white lace and muslin; price from $6.50 upward. There are also simple white bonnets as low as $4.50. A blue Sicilienne bonnet, with gray peacock's feathers for trimming, costs $6.

CHILDREN'S COLLARS.

The triple ruff of fluted muslin tied behind with tassels is the deep collar worn by little girls. Plain ruffs cost 50 cents; those with Italian Valenciennes on the edge are 75 cents. Newer than these are double ruffles of embroidered plaited muslin and of dimity; also of Valenciennes. These are fastened in front, and have the effect of a sailor collar. For boys are linen "dickies" with a sailor collar and plaited shirt front; price 25 cents. There are also deep sailor collars of Maltese lace and of embroidery to be worn by the little fellows who are still in kilt petticoats.

FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Ulster overcoats are now worn by the smallest boys, and are long enough to reach to the bottom of their skirts. Made of dark blue or gray Irish frieze, and trimmed with Titan braid, they cost $16. Arranged in these and stiff silk beaver hats, boys from three to four years look like the "cunningest" little old men.

Blouse dresses for boys of two years have three box-plaits in back and front, with the waist and skirt in one, and a belt fastened on. Made of brown camel's-hair serge, with sailor collar, and trimmed with darker brown Titan braid, they are very pretty. Others are of navy blue cloth, with black braid.

The Cost of a Kiss.

The *Centennial Herald* says: "Very recently at Vevayse, in the Canton of Fribourg, a young baker received a visit from two young girls whose object was to settle a bread account. In figuring the account there was a centime short, and the baker laughingly proposed to liquidate the balance by kissing the elder of the two sisters, who was sixteen years of age, to which she acceded. This amused the younger girl, who in her turn also received a kiss. When they returned home they recounted the circumstance to their parents as a piece of pleasantry; but the father was by no means disposed to view the occurrence in that light. He immediately went off to consult the court, who characterized the act as a scandal; the latter forthwith went to the Syndic, and this functionary without lost of time mustered the whole Communal Council, and the affair began to assume colossal proportions. A charge of attempt at corruption was hurled against the baker and judicial proceedings were commenced. But the father of the young baker heard of what was passing, and warned his son, who judged it prudent to leave his business and the town, and take refuge in Geneva; but justice was not to be defeated, and the authorities of Fribourg demanded the extradition of the youth from the government of Geneva. He was given up, seemingly, without hesitation, and was incarcerated in the prison of Chalet for eighteen days before his case came on for hearing. The charge was eventually referred to the Chambre d'Accusation, who, however, declared that it was unfounded. It is suggested as possible that the young fellow will obtain some compensation for the loss he has sustained in his business."

All About India.

Professor Bexley, in a lecture before the Long Island Historical Society, said he should talk rather than lecture about India, and give a few of the more prominent impressions of that wonderful land. India, he said, had been an objective point of conquest by successive conquerors, from the rude hordes of plunderers in ancient days to the more polished armies of modern times. Again and again has she been raided of almost boundless treasure. Of course, with her immense wealth, there has been a strong effort to gain her commerce, and whichever city of the outside world enjoyed her commerce has been the metropolis for the time. Alexandria, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, Amsterdam, and now London, have enjoyed this pre-eminence. The barbaric splendor of this favored land has not always an equal show here in the history of man. Even to-day this boundless extravagance has not ceased, and in the Indian papers of the present week there is an account of one of the native princes who has just had completed a park of artillery, each cannon of which is gold-lined and garnished with gems, the cost of each arm being over $1,000,000. The colleges of the country were wonderful; tens of thousands of native scholars could read and speak English with perfect intonation and idiom, but this was not sufficient; though educated they are still cruel, untruthful, licentious, and dishonest. Instances were given of the moral obliquity of the normal Hindoo mind, and a diffusion of Christianity urged as the only remedy.

Too Much Head for the Body.

The *Army Register* for 1875 shows 26,000 men, and to command them 2,069 officers are necessary, not counting surgeons, assistant surgeons, and the officers selected for transfer to the ordnance department. The permanent staff officers number 524, or one staff officer to each squad of 4 line officers and 48 men, and one commissioned officer to each dozen men. It is an army with a tremendous head and little body, looking something like a tadpole. This disproportion becomes absurd when it is considered that the rank and file of the army is constantly diminishing and officers are constantly increasing.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Senate.

Among the bills introduced into the Senate was one giving the salary of the President of the United States; a bill relating to national currency; and one providing for the construction of United States government telegraph lines between Washington and Boston.

A remonstrance of the type founders of the United States against a modification of the reciprocity treaty, so far as it relates to type and type metal, was presented.

A few changes only were made in the Senate standing committees.

Memorials were presented from lumbermen remonstrating against the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada.

House.

Bills were introduced as follows: To reduce the fees and to fix the salaries of officers of the National Banking act; to substitute United States notes for the notes of national banks; fixing rates of duties on imported manufactures; to prohibit Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in [illegible] before the United States [illegible]; to restore the duty of 10 per cent. on certain manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, paper, glass, leather, etc.; a bill in favor of free banking; to repeal the law requiring stamps on bank checks, etc., to regulate elections in certain Southern States; repealing the increase of the President's salary; to reduce the President's salary.

Mr. Randall, of Penn., arraigned the statement of the President in his annual message as to the debt of the District of Columbia, and asserted that instead of its being only $14,000,000, it was actually over $20,000,000. This was denied by other members and the delegate from the District.

Items.

The bills relative to the President's salary introduced into the Senate and House, propose to reduce the salary to $25,000.

The bill passed by the House to prevent members of Congress from acting as counsel in suits against the United States, and making it a penal offense for such acts was passed by the House without opposition.

The bill for free banking introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Morrison, of New York, proposes that all bonds and plats of loan bearing the certificates under the National Bank act are hereby repealed.

The bill introduced in the House reducing the President's salary to $25,000 applies to the next President only—it cannot apply to the present incumbent.

The new bond bill before the House proposes that greenbacks may be converted into government bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent.

The Expedition in Japan.

The following dispatch was received by the *Herald* from Professor Davidson, the Chief Astronomer of the American expedition to Nagasaki:

During our observations of the transit of Venus the weather was unusually cloudy and unpromising. The time at which it was calculated that the transit would begin passed away without our being enabled to record the exact moment of the first contact with trustworthy results. After about a quarter of an hour, and before Venus reached the stage of her second contact, the observer at the equatorial caught a glimpse of the sun and the planet, and was quite successful in taking several measurements of the planet's cusps during the interval between the first and second contacts. The time at which the latter contact occurred was obtained with success and recorded. Shortly after the second contact further measurements of the distance between Venus and the sun's western edge were made with the micrometer. In all there were taken 150 micrometric measurements of the line between the cusps. Besides these thirty-one micrometric observations were made of the passage of both edges of the sun across the meridian of the station, and similar views of the right and left rims of Venus in crossing the same line. Eighteen micrometric surveys were made of the respective declinations of the sun and planet, by observing both the upper and lower limbs while passing the meridian.

About sixty excellent photographs of the transit during various periods of its occurrence were taken. Extreme good fortune attended the astronomers, for just as Venus departed from the sun the clouds began to gather and threatened rain.

An Editor in Luck.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Within the last two months the stump of the mulberry tree to which John Harris was tied by the Indians on the river front has been carefully filled up with mortar and cement, and the top, which is about three feet in diameter, covered with thin flag stones. The trunk as it now stands is weather-proof, and, thus protected, the famous old relic may stand secure for half a century longer.

The John Harris referred to above was a lineman of Mr. Charles T. Harris, of the Concord (N. C.) *Sun*, and as John Harris died without issue, the land on which the present city of Harrisburg is situated belongs to his next of kin. Editor Harris of North Carolina is now in correspondence with legal gentlemen in Harrisburg, and as soon as the proper papers can be made out intends to institute suit for the recovery of the property. If the city of Harrisburg is to go to anybody we are satisfied that it should go to an editor, and we do not believe it could go to a more deserving editor than Harris of the *Sun*. His first step will no doubt be, as soon as Harrisburg is turned over to him, to invite every editor in the country to come on and join him in a grand good time. May we be there to see.—*Exchange*.

Santa Anna Again.

Santa Anna is living in seclusion in the City of Mexico, going in public but little in consequence of his unpopularity with his countrymen. His age has not brought the average of infirmity. He is ready to talk with foreign ministers about the active parts of his life. To a recent visitor he said that when he led the Mexican revolution in 1822 he did not know what a republic was. Iturbide had just been made emperor, and there was a strong sentiment against the government. "I was a young man of twenty-four," he said, "and had a volcanic head—I cared for nothing, feared nothing. With three hundred men under my command I had acquired considerable reputation along the Gulf in our war with Spain, and now my followers came around me and asked me to declare a republic in place of the monarchy which Iturbide had established. 'But what is a republic?' I asked. 'We're in *Republica*,' they shouted. 'Well, you fools,' I thought, 'if you will have a republic we will go off in search of one.' And so I led them against Iturbide."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The *Herald* reports that telegrams from Madrid show that the Spanish government is preparing to send additional reinforcements to Cuba.....Seven hundred negroes attacked Vicksburg, Miss., on three different roads leading to it. They were driven back with a loss of twenty-five killed and wounded and forty prisoners. The whites lost one killed and two wounded. The attack was made for the purpose of intimidating Crosby, the sheriff, who was requested to resign because he had not given a bond. The negroes in the country are reported as burning dwellings and gin-houses.... In Putnam county, Indiana, a farmer named Thomas Martin told his wife that if she did not take back a statement she had made he would kill her. She refusing, he shot her dead and then shot a neighbor named Stanton, who attempted to save her life.....It appears from the diplomatic correspondence that Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, has formally protested against the invasion by United States General McKenzie, of Mexican soil, in pursuit of Indians..... United States Secretary Fish has officially promised to assist the Italian government in suppressing the traffic in Italian children now carried on so extensively.....

From Kansas, as well as from Nebraska, comes a wail of distress evoked by the destruction of the frontier settlers who are suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers. ..It is reported that the English Foreign Office will ask the government of the United States if the Arctic expedition fitting out in Great Britain can have the stores left with the wreck of the Polaris on the coast of Greenland.... ..The Japanese troops have evacuated the island of Formosa.. ..The operatives in the Brandon, Scotland, jute mills, to the number of 30,000, have struck work in consequence of a reduction of wages.

In the disturbances at Wilmington, Miss., between the whites and negroes, it is said that two of the former and seventy of the latter were killed.....In the billiard match between Vignaux and Cyrille Dion, the score stood Vignaux, 800; Dion, 779. Vignaux's highest run was 103—his average, 23; Dion's highest run, 127—his average, 21.... Eastern city papers are making current an appeal to the people to aid the sufferers by the Nebraska grasshopper ravages.... The attempted sale of the Vermont and Canada railroad to the Central Vermont has failed..... The most intense indignation prevails in Utah against the United States Receiver of Utah, for stopping from home his daughter, and turning her effects in a Lake-ville, for the reason, it is said, that she testified adversely in his late suit against Woodman for $50,000 damages.... ..Joseph F. Brown while hunting on the summit of Brush mountain, four miles from Altoona, Penn., mistook another hunter, named John Thompson, for a deer, and, at a distance of 100 yards, fired at him. The ball entered the occiput and came out at the right eye, killing him instantly. Brown surrendered himself, and was exonerated from all blame by the coroner's jury. ..Only a few miles from Kansas City a train of the Kansas Pacific railroad was boarded by masked robbers, and Wells, Fargo & Company Express robbed of $27,000 .. A savings bank at Corinth, Mississippi, was entered by masked robbers and $10,000 stolen.....Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has reached his seventieth year, and will retire from the bench on full pay.

The official acceptance on the part of Great Britain of the invitation of the United States to send a commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, has been received at Washington. . . Observations of the transit of Venus in India were successful. Over one hundred photographs were taken . . . Observations of the transit of Venus were taken at Cairo and Suez. The photographic observations at Thebes were perfectly successful. At Shanghai the weather was overcast and the sun obscured. .. Five thousand men are now employed on the Centennial buildings and grounds . ...The last suit for damages, Proctor vs. Francis B. Haslam, was settled in New York before a referee. Miss Proctor, who was the only witness examined, was awarded $4,375, being the costs in the suit, and all she would take. The defense did not claim that the matter of the libel was true, but only that it was something told them.....The Howard House at New Bethlehem, N. H., was burned..... .The Emperor Alexander has consented to exempt Mennonites from military service. This announcement will probably have the effect of checking the increasing immigration among the poor. ..Elias Cornell, the founder of the Cornell University, died in Ithaca, N. Y. ....A farmer named Klein was murdered and robbed about two miles from Scranton, Pa. He had a load of hay and a load of potatoes. One of the teams was driven by himself and the other by a young son. While going through the gorge of the mountains, six men sprang from the roadside and seized the farmer's horses, and pulled him from the wagon and insisted and beat him. He begged for mercy, but finding his pleading of no avail for himself, he brought them not to hurt his son. His cries were stopped at this point by a pistol ball through his heart. He was then robbed of his watch and money, and the murderers disappeared in the woods not having molested the boy. The latter, however was so paralyzed by fear that he could not move, and was found weeping bitterly half an hour afterward by some other farmers on their way home.

Poor Edgar A. Poe.

In the new volume of Poe's poems, edited by E. H. Stedman, the editor in the preface thus gives the last scene in the life of Poe: "He started from Richmond October 2d, 1849, and arrived at Baltimore between trains and unfortunately took a drink with a friend—the consequence of which was that he was brought back from Havre de Grace in a state of delirium. It was on the eve of a municipal election, and as he wandered up and down the streets of Baltimore, he was secured by the lawless agents of a political club and locked up in a cellar all night. The next morning he was taken out in a state of frenzy, drugged, and made to vote in eleven different wards. The following day he was found in a back room at the political headquarters and removed to a hospital. He was insensible when found, and remained so till Sunday, October 7. The doctor and nurse were with him when he first showed consciousness. 'Where am I?' he asked. They answered, 'You are cared for by your best friends.' After a pause, in which he seemed to recall what had occurred, and to realize his situation, Poe replied, 'My best friend would be the man who would blow out my brains.' Within ten minutes he was dead."

CRUEL BANDITS.—M. Scali, a rich landowner in Sicily, was seized some time ago by brigands, in the neighborhood of Palermo. The bandits demanded 75,000 francs for his ransom, and the sum was carried to the appointed spot by two peasants. Lucas, the chief of the band of robbers, as soon as he was in possession of the money, ordered the massacre of M. Scali and the two laboring men.

How to Stop a Paper.

You have an undoubted right to stop a newspaper whenever you are so disposed, upon a payment of arrearages. Do not hesitate to do so on account of any "tenderness" for the "feeling" of the editor. Don't you suppose he would stop buying sugar of you, or meat, or clothing, or dry goods, if he thought he was not getting his money's worth? And why should he not tire of them? When you discontinue a paper, do so manfully. Don't be so pitiful as to throw it back to the postmaster, with a contemptuous "I don't want that dirty sheet any longer!" and then "refused" written upon the margin, and the paper returned to the editor. No gentleman ever stopped a paper in that way, no matter if his head was covered with gray hairs that should be honorable. If you do not wish to receive a newspaper, write a note to the editor, like a man, saying so; and be sure that arrearages are paid. That is the way to stop a newspaper.

The Tickets.

A Western man paid his first visit to Baltimore a few days ago, and invited a lady acquaintance to visit a theater with him. The lady accepted the invitation, and the young man, following the crowd, walked up to the ticket office, laid down a fifty-cent note for his ticket, and turning to his companion said to her, "the price is fifty cents." The lady happened to have her portmonnaie with her, and appreciating the situation, drew from it a fifty-cent note, and her gallant companion passed it with his money, and obtaining two tickets, handed one of them to her, which she quietly accepted, and passed in after her beau.

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We congratulate the temperance world on the success everywhere attending the use of Vinegar Bitters. Certainly no preparation containing alcohol has accomplished such cures of malarious fever, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung complaints, debilitation, and general debility, as we hear from all quarters, as the results of this famous vegetable specific. No true philanthropist will regret to see spirituous liquors expelled from medical use, if they can be safely dispensed with; and that they are not necessary in any case of sickness, whatever its character, appears at last to have been demonstrated. If public opinion is capable of making any impression upon the minds of the faculty, they will ere long literally bottle up most popular of modern medicines into hospitals, and prescribe it in their practice. The millions have given the article a fair trial; it has more than answered their expectations, and no theoretical opposition can shake their faith in it.—*Com.*

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Is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty, and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonial:

Artemisia, Ill., July 14th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, all or seven around me have left off all doctors and other middlemen, and now used it in their families, after being cured of this same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not set up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

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This notice is addressed to ladies only. If you want to make your husband, father, or brother a handsome Christmas present, give him a cartoon of Elmwood Collars. You can get them at any gents' furnishing store. Be sure to get the Elmwood, because it looks and fits better than any other.—*Com.*

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Best Cattle—Prime to extra Bullocks	10 @	12
Common to Good Texans	07½@	09½
Milch Cows	50 00 @	75 00
Hogs—Live	07 @	07½
Dressed	08½@	09½
Sheep	06 @	06½
Lambs	06½@	07¾
Cotton—Middling	11½@	12¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 00 @	5 15
" State Extra	5 00 @	6 15
Wheat—Red Western	1 27 @	1 28
" No. 2 Spring	1 11 @	1 12
" No. 3 Spring	1 05 @	1 05
Rye—State	1 05 @	1 05
Barley—State	1 45 @	1 45
Barley Malt	1 47 @	1 47
Oats—Mixed Western	59 @	59
Corn—Mixed Western	59 @	59½
Hay, per cwt	45 @	90
Straw, per cwt	45 @	80
Hops	08 @	12
Pork—Mess	15 @	15
Lard	08 @	08½
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00 @	14 00
" No. 2, new	10 00 @	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	Refined,	11¾
Petroleum—Crude	5½@6¾	5½
Wool—California Fleece	33 @	38
Texas "	@	35
Australian "	@	2a, 3d
Butter—State	42 @	45
Western Dairy	23 @	25
Western Yellow	24 @	25
Western Ordinary	20 @	22
Western Creamery	35 @	38
Pennsylvania Fine	35 @	38
Cheese—State Factory	13½@	13¾
" Skimmed	04 @	05
Western	10 @	12
Eggs—State	30 @	31
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 30 @	1 33
Rye—State	86 @	91
Corn—Mixed	90 @	90
Barley—State	1 35 @	1 35
Oats—State	53 @	60
BUFFALO		
Flour	6 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1 06 @	1 07
Corn—Mixed	80 @	80
Oats	55 @	55
Rye	86 @	86
Barley	1 25 @	1 50
BALTIMORE		
Cotton—Low Middlings	13½@	13¾
Flour—Extra	6 25 @	8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 21 @	1 26
Rye	1 02 @	1 03
Corn—Yellow	70 @	70
Oats—Mixed	54 @	55
Petroleum	@	@
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 25 @	6 12½
Wheat—Western Red	1 22 @	1 24
Rye	98 @	98
Corn—Yellow	83 @	85
Oats—Mixed	54 @	55
Petroleum—Crude	06½@06¾	Refined, 11¼

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